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10. *Deaths and burials.*—In the event of death, the body must be wrapped in a sheet thoroughly soaked in an approved disinfectant, and then placed in an airtight coffin, which must remain in the sick room until removed for burial. The coffin must not again be opened on any pretext whatsoever. Public and church funerals are prohibited. No person whose attendance is not necessary for the conduct of the funeral shall be permitted to enter the premises where the death occurred. Interment must be made within 48 hours after death.

Nothing in this rule shall be held to prevent the attendance at the funeral of any adult member of the immediate family, who shall have been in attendance upon the deceased and who shall have been exposed to the disease prior to such funeral and whose clothing and person has first been disinfected. Other persons desiring to follow the body to the grave may do so, provided that they do not enter the premises where the death occurred and do not enter the vehicles occupied by persons who have entered or come from such premises.

Flowers which may have been sent to the infected premises must be destroyed by burning immediately upon the removal of the body from the premises. Under no circumstances may they be taken from the infected premises.

When the body of any one dead from diphtheria (membranous croup, diphtheritic croup) is to be transported by railroad or by other common carrier, the official rules of the Illinois State Board of Health for the transportation of the dead must be observed.

MONTANA.

Chicken-Pox—Made Notifiable. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 1, 1915.)

At a meeting of the State board of health held April 1, 1915, chicken-pox was designated as a communicable disease and made notifiable.

Vegetables—Sale of Those Grown on Sewage Irrigated Farms Prohibited. (Res. Bd. of H., Apr. 1, 1915.)

Whereas it has been shown on scientific investigation that vegetables grown on sewage irrigated farms may transmit typhoid fever: Therefore

Resolved, That the sale of all vegetables grown on farms irrigated with human sewage is absolutely prohibited in the State of Montana.

Hotels and Restaurants—Sanitary Regulation. (Reg. Bd. of H., Apr. 1, 1915.)

REGULATION 1. *Suggestions to guests.*—These rules and regulations are designed to give you the maximum safety, comfort, and health protection that a hotel or restaurant will reasonably permit. The management, however, must have your hearty assistance and cooperation to conduct this establishment in a satisfactory manner. You should use the property of the hotel or restaurant with the same care as if it were in your own homes. The use of washbowls in sleeping rooms for urinals, towels, and bedding to shine your shoes, expectorating on floors, walls, or carpets, or other equally filthy practices should be strongly condemned by all persons who desire to improve living conditions in our hotels or restaurants.

REG. 2. *Construction.*—Every hotel and restaurant in this State shall be conducted in every department in a manner most conducive to the protection of the health, comfort, and safety of its guests; and it shall be constructed, equipped, and maintained with efficient plumbing, ventilation, and lighting.

REG. 3. *Lavatories and toilets.*—(a) All hotels in cities, towns, and villages where a system of waterworks and sewers adjacent to the property is maintained for public use shall, on or before January 1, 1916, be equipped with suitable lavatories and toilet facilities for the accommodation of its guests. The sewer must be connected with the public-sewer system.